

# TRI-WEEKLY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

VOL XI.

F RANKFORT KENTUCKY, NOVEMBER 21, 1861.

NO. 149.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

JOHN RODMAN,  
Attorney at Law,  
ST. CLAIR STREET,  
Two doors North of the Court-House,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

JAMES P. METCALF,  
Attorney at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals. Office on St. Clair street, over Drs. Sneed & Rodman's.  
feb22 w&t-wf

P. U. MAJOR,  
Attorney at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, near the Court-House. Will practice in the Circuit Courts of the 8th Judicial District, Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and all other courts held in Frankfort.

G. W. CRADDOCK.....CHAS. F. CRADDOCK,  
CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,  
Attorneys at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in all the Courts in Frankfort and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair street, four doors from the bridge.  
feb21 w&t-wf

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Attorneys at Law,  
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WILL practice law in all the Courts in Frankfort and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair street, four doors from the bridge.  
feb21 w&t-wf

JOHN E. HAMILTON,  
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N. E. CORNER SCOTT AND FOURTH STS.,  
COVINGTON, KY.

WILL practice in the counties of Kenton, Campbell, Pendleton, and Boone. Collections also made in the city of Cincinnati and county of Hamilton, State of Ohio.  
dec6 t-w&wf

LIGE ARNOLD,  
Attorney at Law,  
NEW LIBERTY, KY.

WILL practice in the Courts of Owen, Carroll, Gallatin, Grant, and Henry counties. Collections in any of the above counties promptly attended to.  
apr7 w&t-wf

LAW NOTICE.  
JAS. B. CLAY.....THOS. R. MONROE, JR.

CLAY & MONROE,  
WILL practice law in the United States, Circuit, and in the Courts of Kentucky. Business confined to them will receive prompt attention.  
Address Thomas B. Minor, c. Secretary of State, Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, Office Short street, Lexington.

THOS. B. MONROE, JR.,  
Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished professional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe. Communications addressed to him at Frankfort will receive prompt attention.  
apr7 w&t-wf

E. A. W. ROBERTS,  
Attorney at Law,  
FAIRFIELD, KY.

WILL practice in the Pendleton Circuit Court and in the courts of the adjoining counties.  
feb21 Office on Market street.  
mar19 t

JOHN A. MONROE,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Courts of Appeals, in the Franklin Circuit, and all other State Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the collection of debts for non residents in any part of the State. He will as Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowledgments of deeds, and other writings to be used or recorded in other States; and, as Commissioner under the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depositions, affidavits, etc.  
feb27 Office, "Old Bank," opposite Mansion House, now if

JOHN M. McCALLA,  
Attorney at Law, and General Agent,  
WASHINGTON, CITY, D. C.

WILL attend particularly to SUSPENDED and REJECTED CLAIMS—where based upon the want of official records.  
sept6 w&t-wf

GEORGE E. ROE,  
Attorney at Law,  
GREENUP COUNTY, KY.

WILL practice law in the counties of Greenup, Lewis, Carter, and Lawrence, and in the Court of Appeals. Office Main street, opposite the Court-House.  
jan4 t-wf

JAMES SIMPSON.....JOHN L. SCOTT  
SIMPSON & SCOTT,  
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office Adjoining Yeoman Building—The same heretofore occupied by John L. Scott.  
JUDGE JAMES SIMPSON and JOHN L. SCOTT will hereafter practice law in partnership in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort. Judge Scott would respectfully refer to all persons who have known him, either as a citizen of Frankfort in early life, or more recently as a Judge of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, John L. Scott would refer to the person heretofore referred to by him in his public cards.

All business in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court entrusted to this firm will receive faithful and prompt attention.  
jan3 w&t-wf

A. J. JAMES,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on West side St. Clair street, near the Court-house.  
feb26 w&t-wf

JOHN M. HARLAN,  
Attorney at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on St. Clair street, with James Harlan.  
feb17 w&t-wf

MEDICAL CARD.

DR. J. G. KEENON,  
HAVING his professional located in Frankfort, tends his professional services to the citizens of the town and vicinity.  
feb17 Office on Main street, in Mansion House, 2d door from corner.  
sept1 w&t-wf

JOHN W. VOORHIS,  
Merchant Tailor,  
South side Main street,  
Opposite Gray & Tood's Grocery Store,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

HAS just received his large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Goods.  
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,  
And everything necessary for furnishing gentlemen's entire wardrobe.  
All work warranted to be well done, and in a good style, as at any other establishment in the Western country.  
NO Fit for Sale.  
oct6 w&t-wf

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FRANKFORT, KY.

CONTINUES to furnish American and Foreign Weeklies, Monthlies, and Quarterlies, on the best terms. Advance sheets received from twenty-four Publishers. Back numbers supplied to complete sets.  
nov7 w&t-wf

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AND

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MARSHALL & DICKINSON,  
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WE are now opening an entirely new stock, embracing every variety, style, and quality of

Car. to  
Floor Oil Cloths,  
Rugs, Mats,  
India & Coco Matting  
Silk Rods,  
Curtains,  
Gum, Stair Linen.

Tassels,  
Cornices,  
Bands,  
Shades,  
Shade Creepings,  
Corduroy Cloths,  
Green Baize.

BLANKETS all widths, qualities, and prices. We also keep hand and make to order Flags, Tarpaulins, Mosquito Bars, Bed Comforts, &c., &c. Our stock is now, and having been selected with great care, we can offer such inducements in styles, qualities, and prices as are seldom found west of the mountains.

MARSHALL & DICKINSON,  
79 Fourth St., Lou., Ky.

au13 w&t-wf

HART & MAPOTHER,  
Lithographers and Fancy Printers,

Southeast corner Market and Third Streets,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

EXECUTE in the highest style of the art, every description of ENGRAVING, PEN and CRAYON, LITHOGRAPHING, COLOR PRINTING, &c., &c.  
oc17 w&t-wf

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Particular attention paid to Physicians' orders.

mar22 w&t-wf

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# THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
**S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.**  
ST. CLAIR ST. OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE.

## TERMS:

One copy per annum, in advance.....\$4 00

THURSDAY.....NOVEMBER 21, 1861.

DOCKET OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.—We publish to-day the Docket for the Winter Term, 1861-2, of the Court of Appeals. The term begins on the first Monday in December, prox.

DEATH AND RESIGNATIONS OF MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—We are informed that Milton N. Carr, representative from the county of Metcalfe, has departed this life, also that F. L. Cleveland, Esq., representative from Bracken county, and Col. W. H. Hays, representative from Washington county, have resigned their seats in the General Assembly. Col. Hays is an officer in Col. Harlan's regiment. We presume the Speaker of the House of Representatives has, or will issue writs of election to fill these vacancies, such being his duty, as the General Assembly is now in recess. We have not heard of any other resignations, although quite a number of the members, both of the House and Senate, have been recruiting regiments, companies, &c., for the army, and if successful, hold commissions therein.

ARRESTS.—The Shelby News says a number of military arrests were made in Shelby county last week. The parties arrested took the oath of allegiance to the United States and were discharged.

LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW.—Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co., No. 54, Gold street, New York, have laid on their table the October number of the above popular Review. They also publish reprints of the Edinburgh, North British, and Westminster Reviews, also Blackwood's Magazine. The four Quarters and Blackwood's Magazine cost only \$10 per year, while the British subscription price for the same works is \$31. The commencement of the coming year is a good time to subscribe.

**A Breakfast and What was Said at it.**  
The Massachusetts Twenty-Third, in passing through New York city on Tuesday, took breakfast at the Astor House, which was the occasion of some speech making. The Rev. Dr. Osgood thus delivered himself of South Carolina:

"South Carolina was foremost in the rebellion. He believed the conscience and Christian feeling of the country would be comforted if the city of Charleston were made a desert [immense applause] if it were made a desert in which the owl and the bat would have their home. [Great applause.]"

Col. Brown, of Governor Andrew's (Massachusetts) staff, thought it a good thing to have it understood that the Massachusetts troops were impelled by religious enthusiasm as well as patriotic ardor:

"Recruited in old Essex county, it represented the Puritan spirit of its home—that spirit which, smoldering for a century, had now burst forth again. At camp, the prayer meeting had been as regularly attended as the drill, and the whole regiment was full of the old Cromwellian fire."

Col. Burnside, of Rhode Island, referred to slavery, which was, of course, very palatable to the Massachusetts troops. On that topic he said:

"The truth in all its monstrosity was upon us, and if that slavery which had been the very cause of the war should really prove, as it was now thought to be, a positive source of belligerent strength to the enemy, he, for one, would wish to see it swept away. [Tremendous sensation and applause.] He had once thought that the old recognition of all State Rights might be maintained, but the time had come when all rights and liberties were menaced to save them, if needs be, even by the infringement of one branch of them! [Great acclamation.] If one part of our system be bad, in order to save the rest, let us destroy that bad part! [Renewed cheering.] It would be poor generalship to leave either a positive or latent source of strength to the foe untouched."

This Massachusetts regiment is said to be one of the finest in the service from that State. They will, we see it stated, be transferred to Beaufort.

**The following are the names of the wounded of the Second Ohio Regiment, who arrived on the Boston:**

Captain Berryhill, (flesh wound in arm); Corporal Thomas M. Fish, in shoulder, badly; David Hitt, in face, badly; Patrick Flaherty, John Estrip, Hawthorn Wilson, Joseph Carter, Corporal E. B. Simpson, Henry Giese, (pioneer) and Stephen A. Coleman, (scout). Two or three of these men were removed to St. John's Hotel for Invalids and the remainder to the Military Hospital.

**It will be seen by the telegraphic dispatches that the Toronto (Canada) papers are quite severe and pointed against the United States for our seizure of Mason and Slidell from the British steamer.**

**KILLED.—Wm. Cheek killed Dr. H. G. McGee, at Southville P. O., in Shelby county, Ky., on Saturday last. Mr. Cheek delivered himself up to the authorities. An investigation will be necessary to reveal all the facts connected with the affair.**

**HEALTH OF GEN. HOUSTON.—The Galveston Civilian says that "at last accounts" Gen. Houston was slowly recovering, and was deemed out of danger."**

**The comet, whose sudden appearance in the Northern heavens last summer startled the world, is still seen through a telescope in the constellation of Hercules. According to Prof. Tuttle's calculations, it is now more than 247,000,000 of miles from the earth, while on the 28th day of June it was only about 12,000,000 of miles distant from us, and brandished its enormous tail quite close to our sphere.**

**The Frankfort Commonwealth is delighted with the speech of John Cochrane, and considers the Democrat not as sound as it ought to be, in that it condemns that speech. Well, if the Commonwealth advises the arming of negroes against their masters, we don't; and we judge, very few Union men North or South will agree with the Commonwealth. He will have to look to Greeley & Co. for aid and comfort. The Administration does not agree with him; that's certain.**

*Lou. Democrat.*

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, 19th.]  
The Fight Near Picketon.

Unparalleled March—Arrival of Ten Wounded Soldiers of the Second Ohio Regiment.

The steamer Boston, from Maysville, arrived at our wharf yesterday, having on board Brigade-Surgeon Bradford of Gen. Nelson's command, Lieut. Nugent, and Rev. Mr. Bass, Chaplain of Col. Marshall's Kentucky Regiment and Capt. Berryhill and nine privates of the Second Ohio, wounded in the recent skirmish near Picketon. From Surgeon Bradford we gather some interesting particulars relative to recent events in Eastern Kentucky, in addition to those already made public.

The Doctor and his companions were, of course, greatly surprised on learning the grossly exaggerated statements of the fight at Ivy Mountain sent from Paris and Lexington, and wonder the misrepresentations were not the other way, as a frightened soldier threw down his musket and ran back several miles, reporting that Col. Marshall's regiment was cut to pieces, and that Gen. Nelson himself had been killed.

The actual loss of the enemy is not known, certainly. Eleven dead bodies were buried by our troops, and two wounded died after the fight.

We understand from Surgeon Bradford that all our troops in Eastern Kentucky have been ordered to Lexington, and are now on their way to that point. Col. Metcalfe's Kentucky Regiment came down the Big Sandy on rafts. One of these rafts were wrecked in the rapids about sixty miles above the mouth of the stream, and one man drowned. About sixty muskets were also lost. The Second, Twenty-first and Thirty-third Ohio and Col. Marshall's Kentucky Regiments are marching across the country to Maysville, and may be expected at our wharf on Thursday or Friday, *en route* for Lexington.

Seventeen wounded soldiers, belonging to the Kentucky Regiments, were left at Maysville.

**The End of the Cumberland Gap Expedition—A Disastrous Retreat.**

W. D. Bickham, the Kentucky correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, thus writes of a strange and disastrous retreat in Kentucky. He says:

PRESTO.

An order has just been issued ordering every regiment in this brigade to move at 8 o'clock this evening. The object of it is not generally understood. Those to whom it has been explained are surprised and chagrined.

The column is ordered to move back as rapidly as possible to Crab Orchard, and to transport all the sick who can be removed.

The order was predicated upon an order from Gen. Thomas, who forwarded it by express relays from Crab Orchard. It is reported that a heavy column, divested from Buckner's command, is running rapidly forward upon Somerton, to cut us off. Thus you perceive a big scare is at the bottom of the retrograde operation. It is not worth while to speculate upon the subject. I suspect, however, that this is but a brilliant cover for the ridiculous termination of the great Cumberland Gap Expedition. It may have been devised, also, as a decent apology for recalling the Tennessee regiments. I have been disposed to think Gen. Thomas was responsible for the failure of this enterprise, but it is now apparent that the late commander of the Department of the Cumberland was the responsible party.

W. D. B.

**CAMP NEAR CRAB ORCHARD, KY., November 15.**

After a march of almost unparalleled severity, considering there was no apparent necessity for it, part of the Wild Cat Brigade arrived this evening at a point within two miles of Crab Orchard, and went into camp. Many of our poor fellows are still struggling and straggling along the road painfully striving to reach a harbor of rest. This march was as disastrous as battle and defeat. I have no time now, even if I were not severely fatigued, to depict the wretched picture. I will do it hereafter.

The Fourteenth, Seventeenth, and Thirty-eighth Ohio will encamp here. The Tennesseans and Third Kentucky Regiment were ordered back to London after the advance of the former have reached a point three miles beyond Mt. Vernon. Many of the Tennesseans went back before orders were issued to that effect, proclaiming their intention to return home. Our march has temporarily disabled the entire brigade, and large numbers will be in the hospital in a day or two. So ends the "great Cumberland Gap Expedition."

Last night the Thirty Eighth Ohio encamped five miles south of London. During the night a decayed tree was blown down in camp, and several men were dangerously injured—one said to be fatally hurt.

W. D. B.

**Secretary Cameron Speaks Again.**

During a recent visit to Springfield, Mass., Secretary Cameron, held forth in this wise:

Mr. Cameron spoke of the cause of the war, and said that every body understood what had produced it; it was the discordant element of slavery. In regard to that institution, he believed that the end of the war would be the end of slavery, unless the rebels returned to their duties and their loyalty.

The Secretary, in the course of the conversation, further remarked that in fitting out the expedition which had so recently sailed for the South, he had directed that an extra quantity of gunnsshould accompany the forces, and that the commander should place these arms in the hands of *any men* who might offer to use them. He had no doubt that plenty of men would be found, even in South Carolina, who would be willing to fight for the cause of freedom, and the preservation of the Union. In this belief, he would see that any other expedition that might hereafter go South, should take sufficient arms to enable those who desired to fight to take the field in the aid of the Union cause.

This speech of Mr. Cochrane has gladdened the hearts of the radical Republicans more than any thing that has lately occurred. We do not ourselves regard so much what Mr. Cochrane said as its indorsement by the Secretary of War. Mr. Cochrane himself, and what he may say, are not of very much consequence. He always was crotchety, vacillating, and uncertain. He was one of the concoctors of the Buffalo Platform, and has been since that and extreme pro-slavery. He has now taken the back schute, and gone clean over the Buffalo contrivance, and is for placing arms in the hands of the slaves, and bidding them in God's name strike for "the liberty of the human race." His uncle, Gerrit Smith, the notorious Abolitionist, can now rejoice that he has a nephew in Mr. Cochrane, who bids fair to outstrip himself in his anti-slavery views.

**JESSE D. BRIGHT TO TAKE HIS SEAT IN THE SENATE.—The Independent Press, published at Madison, Indiana, says:**

"It is believed among his best friends that Hon. Jesse D. Bright, as he did nothing disloyal, will take his seat at the proper time as one of the Senatorial Representatives of Indiana. We hope, if he does, he will vote right, for the country needs men."

**THE BATTLE NEAR PIKESTON.—We publish this morning, from the Gazette, a letter from its correspondent at Picketon, Ky., an account of the late engagement near that place between a division of the rebels and General Nelson's Brigade. It seems that, in their anxiety to reach the enemy, our troops were drawn into an ambuscade. Fortunately the enemy had no cannon, or else the Union troops would have been in a bad fix. As it was, our loss was small. Our own correspondent makes the loss on each side about equal. The skirmish took place about half way between Prestonsburg and Picketon.**

**THE Frankfort Commonwealth is de-**

**lighted with the speech of John Cochrane,**

**and considers the Democrat not as sound as it**

**ought to be, in that it condemns that speech.**

**Well, if the Commonwealth advises the arming**

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*Cin. Gazette, 18th.*

[From the Covington Journal.]  
Reorganization of the Democratic Party of Kentucky.

To the Editor of the Covington Journal:

Considerations of the first moment demand the reorganization of the Democratic party of Kentucky.

We cannot get along without parties, and it is very questionable whether public liberty and the rights of the masses would be promoted if we could and did.

Practically there are but two parties in the North—the Democratic and the Republican. The policy of the State and General Governments must be dictated and controlled by the one or the other. The policy of the Democratic party is broadly national, whilst that of the Republican party is purely sectional.

The people of Kentucky must choose between these parties. They cannot long put off the choice. Indeed, the sooner they take their position the better for the State and the country.

It is not unlikely that the suggestion for the reorganization of the Democratic party will encounter the objection, "that the present is not the time to talk about parties." This objection is not well taken. There never has been a time in the history of the country when the services of the Democratic party were more urgently demanded than now. The expenditures of the general Government are said to be over a million of dollars a day. In this connection we cannot shut our eyes to two facts: 1. That the handling of this vast amount of money by Government officials, opens wide the door for corruption, extravagance, and embezzlement. 2. That its expenditure will entail burthenous taxation upon us and our children. How much of the public money has been squandered or stolen since the war began, no man can say. We read of A receiving \$175,000 as commission for purchasing vessels; of B making \$100,000 on a ship contract; of C, \$50,000 on a mule contract. In fact, the newspapers team with accounts of useless appropriations, swindling contractors, and dishonest paymasters. Grant that the people are willing to expend their last dollar for the prosecution of the war, you may rest assured that they will, as they ought to, imperatively demand that their hard earnings shall not be squandered upon swindling contractors and other dishonest camp followers. It will be the peculiar province of the Democratic party, as the party in opposition, to see that the people's money is judiciously appropriated and honestly and faithfully expended.

More than this, and as an unanswerable argument in favor of the immediate reorganization of the Democratic party of Kentucky, I express the conviction which has found a lodgment in thousands of intelligent minds at the North as well as at the South, that the only hope for the restoration of the Union depends upon the ascendancy of Democratic principles. Let the people of the South know that the Democratic party is to resume control of the legislation of the county, coupled with the assurance that the Republican party is down, with no prospect of regaining power, and the way will be at once opened for a speedy and honorable adjustment of all existing difficulties between the North and South.

Mr. Editor, I will not now further trespass upon your space, but with your permission, will, in another paper, offer some suggestions in regard to the basis of reorganization—suggestions which I trust will commend themselves to the favorable consideration of all men who oppose sectionalism and yet recognize the duty of acquiescing in the action of the constituted authorities of the State and General Governments.

Respectfully,

A JACKSON DEMOCRAT.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]  
John Cochrane and Arming the Slaves—The Indorsement of that Policy by Secretary Cameron.

The Cincinnati Gazette's Washington special dispatches of yesterday had the following:

"The marrow of John Cochrane's speech, the whole of which Secretary Cameron unqualifiedly indorsed, is in the following paragraph:

"This is a war which moves toward the protection of our homes, the safety of our families, the continuation of domestic arts and the protection of our firesides. In such a war we are justified, and are bound to return to every force within our power.

"Shall we not seize the cotton at Beaufort, the munitions of war? And if you would seize their property, open their ports, and even destroy their lives, I ask you whether you would not arm their slaves? whether you would not arm them in battalions against their masters? [Renewed and tumultuous applause.] If necessary to save this Government, I would plunge their whole country, black and white, in indiscriminate blood, so that we should, in the end, have a Government which would be the vicegerent of God.

"You have arms in your hands, placed there for the purpose of exterminating an enemy unless he submits to law, order, and the Constitution. If he will not submit, explode every thing that comes in your way; set fire to the cotton; explode the cotton; take the slave, and beat him on the non-slaveholder if you please. [Great applause.] Do to them as they would do to us. Raise up a party interest against the absent slaveholder. Distract their counsels, and if this should not be sufficient, take the slave by the hand, place a musket in it, and in God's name bid him strike for the liberty of the human race."

This speech of Mr. Cochrane has gladdened the hearts of the radical Republicans more than any thing that has lately occurred. We do not ourselves regard so much what Mr. Cochrane said as its indorsement by the Secretary of War. Mr. Cochrane is not given. Certainly he has not disclosed anything that Gen. Sherman has done, and there seems to have been the most possible guarantee that he would not disclose anything that Gen. Sherman was about to do.

Gen. Sherman distinguished his accession to the command in Kentucky by inaugurating a vigorous war on newspaper correspondents. Great expectations were raised by this of an energetic prosecution of the war in that department. People said, if he is so formidable to friendly correspondents, how terrible he will be to the enemy when he meets him. But unfortunately for the public service the war on the newspaper men exhausted Gen. Sherman's energies, and his campaign in Kentucky closed as it began, with a general attack on newspaper correspondents. The same fatality seems to have attended all our Generals who have distinguished themselves by their achievements against correspondents. *Cin. Gaz., 17th.*

**THE RETROGRADE MOVEMENT IN MISSOURI.**

The St. Louis Democrat, in noticing the movement of Gen. Hunter's forces from Springfield to St. Louis, says:

The reason for this abandonment of the Southwestern campaign we suppose must remain for a time a matter of speculation. It is not to be supposed that our army is retreating in any fear of the result of a contest with the rebel forces, and we are left to conjecture that the concentration of Gen. Hunter's forces at this point has a more important meaning than the mere providing of good winter quarters for the troops. In the meantime if the whole army is to be retired, what is to become of the Union men of the southwest, and how soon may we expect a return of General Price and his army to the fat regions of Lafayette and Saline counties.

**A statement reached this city yesterday by the steamer Major Anderson that the rebels had occupied Uniontown, Ky., and that Gen. Sherman had sent five regiments to Evansville, a force equal to that of the marauders. Our Indianaans dispute probably sanction it, is uncertain, although we are told in the dispatches that the news created great rejoicing in Washington. *Cin. Gaz., 16th.***

**THE Frankfort Commonwealth is de-**

**lighted with the speech of John Cochrane,**

<b

# THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

## DOCKET

OF THE

## COURT OF APPEALS.

WINTER TERM 1861-62.

FIRST DAY—December 2d.

Commonwealth vs. French et al., Bracken. Commonwealth vs. Mrs. Kelcher, Warren. Commonwealth vs. Moore, Kenton. Commonwealth vs. Garland, Warren. Cornelius vs. Commonwealth, Kenton. William's adm'r vs. Commonwealth, Kenton.

Calvert's adm'r et al. vs. Commonwealth, Kenton.

SECOND DAY—December 3d.

Doughty vs. Bratton, Hickman. Mountjoy's adm'r vs. Pearce et al., Hickman. Same vs. Same, Hickman. Johnson vs. Higgins, Scott.

THIRD DAY—December 4th.

Jarvis & Co. vs. Robinson, Hickman. Bysses & vs. Rees, Hickman. Prall's adm'r vs. Yance, Boyle. Davis vs. Jones, Spencer.

FOURTH DAY—December 5th.

Coffey vs. Litchen & Co. McCracken. Ellithorp & Co. vs. Lowenstein et al., McCracken.

Thornberry & Co. vs. Coleman's adm'r, McCracken. Bohannon vs. Grief et al., McCracken. Hardy vs. Harrell, Calloway.

FIFTH DAY—December 6th.

Wood & Calhoun vs. Cobb, McCracken. Churchill et al. vs. Murphy, McCracken. Bent, Duvall & Co. vs. steamer Belle Sheridan, McCracken.

Hays et ux. et al. vs. Morrow, et al., McCracken.

SIXTH DAY—December 7th.

Curd's ex'r vs. Nickols, Calloway. Calvert vs. Miller et al., Caldwell. Same vs. Princeton College, Caldwell. Jones vs. Boyd, Trigg. Wooten et al. vs. Wallace, Trigg. Cooper vs. Wilson, Graves.

SEVENTH DAY—December 9th.

Ross et al. vs. DeWolf, Graves. Bradley vs. Hutchinson, Graves. Pea vs. Winston, Graves. Fitch vs. Crist et al., Meade.

EIGHTH DAY—December 10th.

Petree et al. vs. Kenner, Christian. Buckingham vs. Rogers, Christian. Murray vs. Montgomery, Christian. Wallace vs. Sharp, Christian.

NINTH DAY—December 11th.

Anderson vs. Smith, Todd. Randle vs. Same, Todd. Clarke vs. Brashear et al., Todd. Trice vs. Russell, Hopkins.

TENTH DAY—December 12th.

Bibb vs. Tomerlin et al., Todd. Henderson & Nashville R. R. Co. vs. Hollingsworth, Todd. Bivens vs. Helsley, Todd. Hornbeck vs. Anderson's ex'r, Bullitt. J. C. Hornbeck vs. Same, Bullitt.

ELEVENTH DAY—December 13th.

Herd et al. vs. Price, Clay. Same vs. Clarke, Clay. May et al. vs. Earnst, Clay. Gaines vs. Poor, Clay. Rice vs. Rice, Harlan.

TWELFTH DAY—December 14th.

Graves vs. Durham, Green. Whitaker vs. Bank of Kentucky, Carroll. Sewell vs. Hitt's adm'r, Carroll. Hobbs vs. Snyder, Carroll.

THIRTEENTH DAY—December 15th.

Aiken vs. Woodring, Adair. Burns vs. Anderson et al., Fulton. Travis et ux. vs. Butler, Crittenden. Wheeler vs. Carnahan, Crittenden.

FOURTEENTH DAY—December 16th.

Davison et al. vs. Howell, Fulton. Sloan vs. Clarke, Fulton. Gardner by guardian vs. Evans, Fulton. Stephens vs. Winston et al., Fulton.

FIFTEENTH DAY—December 18th.

Smith vs. Metcalf's adm'r, Ohio. Geoghegan et al. vs. Jewett, Jefferson. Dinkelspiel vs. Leiber, Griffin & Co., Jefferson.

SIXTEENTH DAY—December 19th.

Megowan vs. Pennbaker, Lou. Ch'y. Bagdad and H. Turnpike Road Co. vs. Gordon et al., Lou. Ch'y. Louisville city vs. Chambers, Lou. Ch'y. Dodd vs. Semple et al., Lou. Ch'y.

SEVENTEENTH DAY—December 20th.

Shrader et al. vs. Phillips, by guardian et al., Lou. Ch'y. Humphry et al. vs. Wilkes, et al., Lou. Ch'y.

Wilkes vs. Phillips et al., Lou. Ch'y.

Rowan's creditors vs. Rowan's ex's, et al., Lou. Ch'y.

EIGHTEENTH DAY—December 21st.

Graham et al. vs. White, et al., Lou. Ch'y. Breckinridge's ex'r et al. vs. Grayson et al., Lou. Ch'y.

NINETEENTH DAY—December 22d.

Brock et al. vs. McIlvain & Son, Lou. Ch'y. Bamitz vs. Reamer, Lou. Ch'y. Riley et al. vs. Shields et ux., Lou. Ch'y. Francis vs. Smith, Lou. Ch'y.

TWENTIETH DAY—December 24th.

Hardin vs. Neighbors, Hardin. Terry et al. vs. Hazlewood, Jefferson. Wehle & Muling vs. Leiber, Griffin & Co., Jefferson.

TWENTY-FIRST DAY—December 25th.

Fibre vs. Gathright, Oldham. Henderson vs. Posey et al., Shelby. Brown et al. vs. Brown, Shelby. Weller vs. Bodkin, Shelby.

TWENTY-SECOND DAY—December 26th.

Woolfolk's ex'r vs. Woolfolk et al., Shelby. Dodd's ex'r vs. Pemberton et al., Shelby. Moyers vs. Harris, Shelby. Wells vs. Ford's ex'r, Shelby.

TWENTY-THIRD DAY—December 27th.

Oufft vs. Owens, Scott. Ford vs. Davies, Scott. Nunley et ux. et al. vs. Moss, Scott. Oufft vs. Moffer, et al., Scott.

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY—December 28th.

Wash's adm'r vs. Hinton's heirs, Scott. Barnhill's ex'r vs. Barnhill et al., Scott. Cotton vs. Graddy et al., Woodford. Macklin vs. Ward, Woodford.

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY—December 29th.

Cleveland's adm'r vs. Elgin, Woodford. Brightwell vs. Brightwell's heirs, Woodford.

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY—December 30th.

Westbrook vs. Trustees of Paris et al., Bourbon. Maysville W. P. & L. Turnpike Co. vs. Westbrook, Bourbon.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY—December 31st.

Anthony vs. Goin et al., Franklin. Thompson vs. Crutchfield, Franklin. Johnson vs. Calvert et al., Franklin.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY—January 1st.

Lee, Ivy & Co. vs. Buford, Franklin. Montgomery vs. Lampert, Franklin. Newell et al. vs. Newell's adm'r, Franklin. Cross by guardian vs. Watson, Franklin.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY—January 2d.

Waggoner vs. Munsell et al., Franklin.

Gore's ex'r vs. Jackson, Franklin. Agricultural Bank vs. Harper, Franklin. Also brook vs. Ramey, who sues, &c., Livingston.

TWENTY-NINTH DAY—January 3d.

Rondeau vs. Kidd, Livingston. Hunt vs. Duncan, Livingston. Bowman vs. Sewell, Breathitt. Cavil vs. O'Nan's adm'r, Union.

THIRTIETH DAY—January 4th.

McAtee vs. Riley, Daviess. Mattingly's heirs' vs. Read, Daviess. Burks vs. Claybrook, Daviess.

THIRTY-FIRST DAY—January 5th.

McKenney vs. Daniel, Daviess. Letcher vs. Ingram, Henderson. Huston et al. vs. White et al., Henderson.

THIRTY-SECOND DAY—January 6th.

Stigall vs. Wilkerson's ex's, Lincoln. Doty vs. January, Lewis. Means et al. vs. Fairburn, Lewis.

Abell's ex'r vs. Minatt & Abel, Marion.

Perkins vs. Atchison et al., Warren.

Jamison vs. Gregory's ex'r et al., Kenton.

Park vs. Rock et al., Kenton.

Harman vs. Covington, Kenton.

Steele vs. Bondurant, Clarke.

Geiger vs. Apperson, Clarke.

Lexington & Big Sandy R. R. Co. vs. Bon-

durant, Clarke.

Hugart vs. Brown et al., Montgomery.

Calk vs. Ferguson, Montgomery.

Stedman vs. Gulgir, Jefferson.

Hornby vs. Swift, Lou. Ch'y.

Ormsby vs. Pope & Jacob, Lou. Ch'y.

SIXTY-EIGHTH DAY—February 18th.

Cook vs. Brandis & Crawford, Lou. Ch'y.

Bell vs. Western River Imp. Co., Lou. Ch'y.

Riley vs. McAtee, Lou. Ch'y.

Rowan's ex'r vs. Same, Lou. Ch'y.

Shephard vs. McAtee, Lou. Ch'y.

Young vs. Bonham's ex's, Woodford.

Wickliffe et al. vs. Breckinridge's adm'r,

Bell vs. E. R. Shanks, Lou. Ch'y.

McHenry vs. Barnes et al., Bath.

Lee vs. Hamilton, Bath.

McHenry vs. Moore, Lawrence.

Barrett vs. Coburn, Carter.

Swango vs. Nicholl et al., Morgan.

Howard vs. Howard, Morgan.

Soward et al. vs. Soward et al., Flemings.

Davis vs. Turner et al., Lewis.

Mobley's adm'r vs. Young's adm'r, Green-

up.

Roberson vs. Sowards, Pike.

Harrison vs. May, Pike.

McGinnis et al. vs. Neff et al., Pike.

McManis et al. vs. Garnett et al., Boone.

McGrevy et al. vs. Bolton et al., Greenup.

SIXTY-SECOND DAY—February 11th.

Ball vs. Vanarsdale et al., Boyle.

Richardson vs. Barrett et al., Hart.

Bank of Ky. vs. Floyd et al., Warren.

SIXTY-SEVENTH DAY—January 13th.

Hill et al. vs. Jackson et al., Lincoln.

Montgomery vs. Benedict, Lincoln.

Alcorn vs. Tugle, Wayne.

Murphy et al. vs. Booths et al., Boone.

SIXTY-SIXTH DAY—January 11th.

Stephens vs. West, Rockcastle.

Hazelwood vs. Wilson, Rockcastle.

Griffin vs. Roberts, No. 1, Rockcastle.

Same vs. Same, No. 2, Rockcastle.

Gartin et al. vs. Groudus et al., Marion.

Martin & Shepherd vs. Campbell et al., Estill.

Sixty-third day—January 17th.

Daily vs. Tipton, Rowan.

Ambury's adm'r vs. Ambury's heirs et al., Rowan.

Davis vs. Whitaker et al., Fleming.

Hopkins vs. Berry, Fleming.

Forty-second day—January 18th.

Sudduth vs. Arnold, Nicholas.

McChord vs. Kenney, Mason.

Ballingal vs. Ballingal, Nicholas.

Pogue vs. Meade et al., Greenup.

Forty-third day—January 20th.

Hughes et al. vs. Shreve et al., Greenup.

Smith et al. vs. Monroe's adm'r, Greenup.

Same vs. Logan, Greenup.

Rodgers vs. McCoy, Greenup.

Sixty-fourth day—January 21st.

Jones vs. Benson, Jefferson.

Forbes vs. Bradshaw et al., Edmonson.

Mitchell vs. Carrioe, Spencer.

Smith vs. Green et al., Grayson.

Forty-fifth day—January 22d.

Watson vs. Baird, Lou. Ch'y.

## JOB WORK!



## STEAM PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

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### DICK'S ACCOUNTANT

The Inventor's Claims are acknowledged and protected by the Government of Canada, the United States, and Great Britain; to all whom it may concern.

What I claim as my invention, is the contrivance of keeping accounts in a simple, clear, and distinct form, in printed form, by keeping the statements of the several accounts standing in printers' type, or their equivalents, the type being so arranged in form as to admit of being readily and quickly read by any person, and when once set up, may be understood by any person, by the lapse of time or the current of business transactions; so that, when readjusted in all such parts up to any given time, the interest, and other expenses, in each account, will be clearly exhibited in print, in the form of the original account, accurately representing all the balances or conclusions, in accordance with the ends or ends contemplated in keeping the record, rendering it, in consequence, not only a perfect record of managing accounts by the use of the Dispatch Machine, constituted of Apron Movement, Reel, and Cutter stamp, I claim in the broadest and fullest sense, the invention, and other separate or in combination, or by whatever else will indicate the fact or facts as desired; and furthermore, based on this primary invention, I also claim the device or contrivance of the specific claims, and based upon them, also claim the invention, and other separate or in combination, the same as those herein claimed or intended to be claimed. With these claims fully acknowledged and protected as above, this invention has already spread among the business men of the United States, Canada, and in Great Britain, and is now used in more than three hundred Newspaper Offices. Its immense value to banking and similar institutions will be shown in a circular which will make its appearance in a few days, and for which see "Deeds of Right" or "Dispatch Machines," will receive due attention, when addressed either to

Rev. Robert Dick, Fort Erie, N. Y., or to his Agent and Attorney,

John J. Haines, London, England.

To "JOHN" who in the Montreal Gazette of 1st February, 1860, accuses the Inventor of being a "country bumpkin" in "a type of gross absurdity," thanks are hereby tendered, and the assurance given, that this gross absurdity is all that Mr. Dick has patented in the domain of "writing accounts," and that his claims are not in any way related to this gross absurdity, not piratically snatched in any manner; neither bodily nor partially; neither directly nor indirectly, nor in any way, as is so often done, by his claims cover, and not, for more, the absolute monopoly of this absurdity and nothing else, is all he asks as his claims, rationally read, attest.

Sept w&t-wm

## YOU CAN'T FIND AN ARTICLE THAT SUITS AS WELL AS HEIMSTREETS INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Apothecaries and Consumers all testify that

It is the Only Reliable Article

For the Bald and Grey.

Read the testimony from Kentucky,

Paducah, Ky., July 27, 1860.

Mr. W. A. BELL:

Dear Sir—I have used HEIMSTREETS' INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE, and am satisfied, from an experience in all other preparations for the like purpose, that it is the only article ever before the public world purchasing. Yours truly,

JOHN G. DALY.

Paducah, Ky., July 8.

MESSRS. W. E. HAGAN, & CO., Troy, N. Y.:

Gents:—Above please find statement of Mr. John G. Daly, of Paducah, Ky., in regard to HEIMSTREETS' INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE. His testimony is given after having used most of the preparations before the public claiming to be Hair Restoratives, and must be considered conclusive as to the value of this article. An out of the hundred, forwarded by Railroad double the quantity we had before. Very truly yours,

W. A. BELL.

IT WILL RESTORE THE NATURAL  
COLOR OF THE HAIR,

where age or sickness has turned it grey, and it will render it soft and glossy.

### ANYBODY

Who may, it will find, that it does not color the skin, but, by stimulating the natural secretions at the roots, gives new life and strength to the hair, and thus restores its color and freshness. It can be used as freely as water upon the scalp, and with as much safety, is composed of oil and stimulating spirits, and as an article to be used, it has no equal.

IT Read this letter, St. Louis, Mo., June 1st, 1859.

Messrs. W. E. HAGAN & CO.:

I hereby certify that my Hair having become gray, and my head partially bald, I bought from Henry Reynolds, Druggist, one ounce bottle of HEIMSTREETS' INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE. By its use my hair was restored to its original color and thickness; it removed all dandruff, arrested its falling, and gave it a rich, glossy appearance. Its effects are well known, and it is a safe article, as it is not injurious to the hair. I am a member of the New York Hair Preparation Association, and am a friend to many of my intimate friends, who all speak of the "Inimitable" as being the best and cheapest Hair Preparation in our market. I can fully recommend it, and will send any to Henry Reynolds, Druggist, for the truth of my statements.

WILLIAM BOBYSHALL.

Read one of the many letters I received by the Pro- prietors:

St. Louis, Mo., August 2, 1860.

Gents:—The last letter you sent me, in regard to the use of HEIMSTREETS' INIMITABLE (in every sense of the word) Hair Restorative seems to demand that I should give my testimony that other ladies might profit by it. I have never used a hair preparation that I liked so well, and I can only say that every hair that was gray, to my knowledge, was perfectly restored to its original color, and brought it out thick and healthy. It was induced to use the article by Mr. Reynolds, your agent here. If this letter will be of service, you may publish it.

Very respectfully yours,

Mrs. M. M. BORST, Brooklyn st.

Sold everywhere—Price 50c and \$1 per bottle.

W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

april 23 w&t-wm

HEIMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID  
EXTRACT BUCHU.

For Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Drancy, Weakness, Obstructions, Secret Diseases, Female Complaints, and all Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Arising from and complicated in Life, and from all Improper Discharge from the Bladder, Kidneys, or Sexual Organs, whether existing in

MALE OR FEMALE.

From whatever cause they may have originated, and no MATTER HOW LONG STANDING.

Giving Health and Vigor, the Frame, and Bloom to the Pallid Cheek.

### JOY TO THE AFFLICTED!!!

It cures Nervous and Debilitated Sufferers, and removes all the Symptoms, among which will be found

Indisposition

to Exercise, Loss of Power,

Loss of Appetite, Difficulty of Breathing, General Weakness, Horror of Disease, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Headache, Weakness, Disease, Night Sweats,

Cold, Weakness, Disease, and all.

Langron Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, often Enormous Appetite; with Dyspeptic Symptoms, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of Skin, Headache, Cold, Disease, and all Diseases on the Face, Pain in the Head, Pain in the Back, Headiness of the Eyclids, Frequently Black Spots Flying before the Eyes, with temporary Suffusion and Loss of Sight, Want of Attention, Great Mobility, Restlessness, and Horror of Society.

Nothing is more Desirable to the sick than to be rid of these miseries, and nothing more pleasant than to be rid of them.

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